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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
DAIRY BRANCH

INSERTS

FOR

SUMMARIES

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

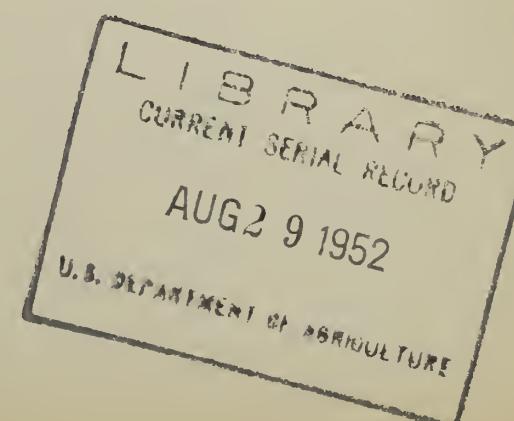
Revised to July 1, 1952

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on July 1, 1952. The last insert was issued on April 1, 1952.
San Antonio, Texas new market.

Agriculture - Washington



(7/1/52)

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 36 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or any plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, and the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Producer:

A dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets," and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." Under specified conditions this definition also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is diverted to a handler's nonpool plant. The term does not apply to a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Springfield, Lowell-Lawrence, or Worcester orders and whose milk is diverted to a Boston pool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during April, May, or June but whose milk was received at a nonpool plant of the handler or the handler's affiliate during any of the preceding months of July through March. "Exempt milk" is milk from an unregulated plant or a dairy farmer's own production which is delivered in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, and other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, or cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 12

Dubuque, Iowa

Marketing Area:

City of Dubuque, township of Dubuque, and part of the townships of Table Mound and Mosalem in Dubuque County.

Handler:

Person with respect to his operation of a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area and a co-operative association with respect to milk which it diverts from a handler's plant to another plant from which no Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with the requirements of the City of Dubuque which milk is received at the plant of a handler or is caused by a cooperative association to be diverted from such a plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, or any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing more than 6.0 per cent butterfat (except ice cream) and unaccounted for skim milk and butterfat.

Class II - Evaporated and condensed milk, ~~ice~~ cream, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, and products not specified in Class I or Class III.

Class III - Butter, "Cheddar" cheese, animal feed, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of receipts from producers and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The price per hundredweight for Class I milk under Order 44, Quad Cities, minus 10 cents.

Class II - The higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk from the 16th day of the previous month to the 15th day of the current month at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Products Co.,	Amboy, Illinois
United Milk Products Co.,	Argo Fay, Illinois
Borden Company,	Dixon, Illinois
Carnation Milk Co.,	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Milk Co.,	Oregon, Illinois
Borden Company,	Sterling, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Waverly, Iowa

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth "Cheddars," divide by 7 and multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.5.

Class III - The higher of:

(1) Price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, times 8.4, or

(2) 92-score butter at Chicago times 4.2.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - 92-score butter at Chicago times 0.14.

Class II - 92-score butter at Chicago times 0.12.

Class III - Same as Class II.

Producer Price - Same as Class II.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately in each class on the basis of the respective volumes of each. If a handler accounts for more milk disposed of than he accounts for as received, the difference is subtracted from the lowest price class. This amount is termed "overrun" and the handler pays into the producer settlement fund on such overrun the price applicable to the class from which it was subtracted.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8 (see Chicago summary, p. 46, for list).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.8, times 1.2, plus the carlot price per pound of dry skim milk (human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area), less 5.5 cents, times 7.

Class I - The "basic formula" price for the preceding month plus \$1.15 during April through July, and \$1.45 during other months; subject to a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a "Class I utilization percentage," i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding delivery periods. From this is subtracted the following base period utilization percentage.

<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	89	May	80	September	66
February	87	June	75	October	73
March	84	July	68	November	82
April	82	August	66	December	87

For each plus percentage point in excess of 2 in the resulting "net utilization percentage," the price is increased 4 cents and for each minus percentage point in excess of 2, the price is decreased 4 cents; provided that such adjustment can never exceed 45 cents.

Class II - The higher of (1) the "basic formula" price for the current month during September through February, and the "basic formula" price less 20 cents during other months, or (2) the highest price quoted during the month for ungraded milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat at any of the following plants:

Meyer Sanitary Milk Co.,
Franklin Ice Cream Co.,
Milk Producers' Marketing Co.,

Valley Falls, Kansas
Tonganoxic, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.130.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.120 during September-February and times 0.115 during March-August.

Producer Prices - Chicago 92-score butter for the month plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - Class I price is subject to deduction of 16 cents if received at a pool plant 50 to 70 miles from City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 10 miles thereafter.

Producer Price - The same differentials as for Class I apply to all milk delivered by producers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool. No new producer clause.

Forty cents per hundredweight is deducted from the blended price during April, May, June, and July. A third of these deductions is returned to producers during each of the months of October, November, and December, each producer sharing on the basis of his own production during these months.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a producer-handler or to the pool plant of another handler is classified as Class I unless, in the latter case, Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a nonpool plant is Class I unless (1) shipped more than 150 miles as cream to another Federal order market or as "Grade C cream for manufacturing only" or (2) shipped as milk, skim milk, or cream less than 150 miles, in which case the transferred product is assigned to the highest class use of the receiving non-handler after subtracting the receipts by such non-handler direct from dairy farmers.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 32

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Marketing Area:

City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Handler:

- (1) Person who operates a pool plant, a nonpool plant from which any Class I milk is sold in the marketing area.
- (2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk caused to be delivered to a pool plant from farms/which the association is authorized to receive payment, or producer milk diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant for the account of the association.

Pool Plant:

A plant, other than that of a producer-handler, approved by the Ft. Wayne Board of Health,

- a) From which, in any month, 20 percent or more of receipts of milk from health approved producers is sold as Class I in the marketing area.
- b) From which, during October through January, 20 percent or more of producer-receipts are shipped to a city plant.
- c) During February through September, if shipments to a city plant during any 3 months of the preceding October through January were equal to 50 percent of producer receipts. (For February-September 1952 the qualifying period is any 2 of the months November 1951-January 1952). Such a plant may request termination of pool plant status.

Producer:

Person who is certified by the Fort Wayne health authorities to produce milk for disposition within Fort Wayne in the form of fluid milk and whose milk is received at a pool plant or by a cooperative association, or whose milk is diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

(2) (a) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6;

(b) Plus the average price per pound of Wisconsin state brand Cheddars, f.o.b. Wisconsin assembling points minus 1.3 cents, times 2.4;

(c) Divide by 7, times 1.3, times 4.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - Basic formula price plus: 60 cents during April through June; \$1.15 during October through December; \$1.00 during all other months; subject to a "Supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i. e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted a standard utilization percentage as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	86	May	68	September	61
February	82	June	60	October	70
March	78	July	54	November	81
April	73	August	56	December	87

The resulting net utilization percentage is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount during April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount during October through December.

Class II - Same as basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred from a handler's fluid milk plant to another handler's pool plant in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is Class I unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) and the seller mutually indicate Class II utilization in writing, such classification being limited to the quantity of Class II milk at the receiving plant after deduction of other source milk.

Skim milk or butterfat in producer milk transferred from a handler's pool plant to the same handler's non-pool plant shall be classified in accordance with either the utilization of such milk at the non-pool plant if there utilized, or in accordance with the provision for transfer to pool or non-pool plants (see above and "Outside Sales"), provided that if the use of such milk at the non-pool plant is in conjunction with other source receipts, the receipt of producer milk shall first be allocated to available Class II milk and any remaining balance shall be allocated to Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

Milk from sources other than producers is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Milk received by a handler which is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be subject to another Federal milk marketing order, is excluded from the pricing and pooling provisions of the Fort Wayne order.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of from a handler's plant to a non-pool plant not operated by him in the form of fluid milk, skim milk, or cream is considered Class I milk unless (1) the buyer and seller indicate some other utilization in writing, it will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the buyer's plant is located within 100 miles of Fort Wayne, except that in the case of cream, the plant does not have to be within 100 miles; or (2) such receiver's plant or another non-pool plant to which the milk was transferred actually used not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat indicated in writing by the transferring handler and receiver.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-Handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and on other source milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, or by non-members for whom the associations render marketing services, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to producers on or before the last day of each month for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month, at not less than the uniform price for the preceding delivery period.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating non-pool plants from which routes extend into the marketing area must pay into the pool on all Class I milk sold in the marketing area the difference between the Class I and Class II values of such milk. Handlers operating pool plants who receive "other source" milk classified as Class I pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II value of such milk.

disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III. Frozen cream, plastic cream, and ice cream and ice cream mix (liquid or powder) derived from Grade B milk is classified in Class IV.

Class III - Condensed milk or skim milk (sweetened or unsweetened) disposed of to commercial food processors, sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, evaporated milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids (these specified products being designated as Class III(a) milk), milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), loss in transit, and shrinkage (not over 0.5 per cent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 per cent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler.)

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Basic Formula - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. The "basic formula" price is the higher of Class III or Class IV price for the preceding month.

Classes I and II - "Basic formula" price plus the fixed differentials and "supply-demand" adjustment as follows:



Grade A -

Fixed Differential			
Month	Class I	Class II	
	(cents per hundredweight)		
May-June	60	40	
July-Nov.	110	70	
Dec.-Apr.	80	50	

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Class I and Class II prices are subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from the percentage which Class I and II sales are of producer receipts for the most recent twelve months. A price adjustment of 3 cents is made for each percentage point that utilization differs from 72 percent. Such price adjustment applies to both the Class I price and the Class II price.

Grade B - Above prices less 10 cents.

(On Grade A or B moved in bulk outside the designated surplus manufacturing area during September, October, or November the above prices are increased by 70 cents.)

Class III - The highest price resulting from the following three formulae (except that evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids are priced under "(1)":

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at the following places:

Borden Company,	Black Creek, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Greenville, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company,	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Jefferson, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company,	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company,	West Bend, Wisconsin



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 42

New Orleans, Louisiana

Marketing Area:

New Orleans and parts of Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes in Louisiana.

Handler:

Person who operates a city or country plant.

A fluid milk plant:

- (1) A plant from which Class I after processing is disposed of to retail and wholesale outlets in the marketing area, or
- (2) A plant from which Class I milk or cream is transferred to the plant in (1) above on at least 20 days in September through December and 5 days or more the other months.

Producer:

Person, other than producer-handler, who produces milk for consumption as milk in marketing area, and which is received at fluid milk plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, concentrated and unaccounted-for milk.

Class I-A - Sterilized milk.

Class II - Cheese (except Cheddar cheese), ice cream, and ice cream mix.

Class III - Products not in Classes I, I-A, and II and plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer receipts.

No skim milk or butterfat shall be classified as Class II or Class III during delivery periods of October through February if producer receipts of skim milk or butterfat during the preceding delivery period are less than 90 per cent of the utilization by all handlers in Class I.

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

1. Using the latest reported figures available on the 25th day of the preceding month, compute a formula index as follows:
 - (a) Determine the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for all commodities (1947-49 base).



(b) Divide the sum of the latest three Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta monthly indexes of department store sales in New Orleans adjusted for seasonal variations (1947-49 base) by 3;

(c) Compute a grain-labor index as follows:

- (1) Divide by 0.0434 the per cwt. price paid by Louisiana farmers for all mixed dairy feed and multiply the result by 0.6.
- (2) Divide by 0.0321 and 0.0318 respectively, dairy farm wage rates without board or room for latest available month for Mississippi and Louisiana. Compute a weighted average (Mississippi weighted 0.25 and Louisiana 0.75) of the respective wage rates and multiply such weighted average by 0.4.
- (3) Add the results of (1) and (2)

(d) Divide by 3 the sum of the results of (a), (b), and (c) and round to the nearest whole number. The result is the formula index.

2. Compute the price for milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content delivered in the 61-70 mile zone by multiplying \$5.70 by the formula index. This price shall be subject to a supply-demand adjustment computed from a "current supply-demand relationship," i. e., the percentage producer receipts are of the gross volume of Class I milk during the two immediately preceding delivery periods. From this current relationship there is subtracted a "representative supply-demand index" as follows:

Delivery Period	Percent	Delivery Period	Percent	Delivery Period	Percent
January	111	May	132	September	140
February	114	June	142	October	132
March	119	July	147	November	113
April	126	August	141	December	114

The resulting net deviation is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule that averages 2 cents per percentage point.

3. The price for any of the delivery periods of April through June shall not be higher than the price for the immediately preceding delivery period and the price for any of the delivery periods of October through December shall not be lower than the price for the immediately preceding delivery period.
4. The price of butterfat is computed by multiplying the price for Class I milk (as computed in 2 above) by 17.5.
5. The price for skim milk is computed by multiplying the price of butterfat by 0.04, subtracting such amount from the price for Class I milk (as computed in 2 above) and dividing the remainder so obtained by 0.96.



Class I-A - Same as Class I except that the price shall be 80 percent of the Class I price March through August.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

For Skim Milk - The price of carlot, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (excluding that designated as animal feed) f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area, minus 4 cents and multiplied by 8.5.

For Butterfat - Chicago 92-score butter minus 3 cents, times 120.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 100. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago), minus 7 cents, times 7.5.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I and Class II prices computed for any delivery period are not in the public interest, such prices shall be the same as the Class I and Class II prices for the previous delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is announced for milk containing 4.0 per cent butterfat. The butterfat differential for each handler is computed as follows: The handler's uniform price per hundredweight of butterfat, minus the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price: The Class I price is established for the 61-70 mile zone. The following schedule of differentials is established.

<u>Miles from New Orleans</u>	<u>Cents per hundredweight</u>
20 or less	28
20 to 30	8
30 to 40	6
40 to 50	4
50 to 60	2
60 to 70	0
70 to 80	2
80 to 90	4
90 to 100	6
100 to 110	7
More than 110	8



Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler monthly pool with base rating plan; no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk or cream to another handler is classified as Class I except that such transfers may be classified in another class if mutually agreed upon by the handler and the transferee (except a producer-handler) and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received from sources other than producers or handlers are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

As Class I to a nonfluid plant unless:

- (1) Handler satisfies market administrator of utilization in another class; and,
- (2) The utilization of such milk in such plant is less than the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat received from the transferor handlers and from regular dairy farmers, in which case the transferred milk is assigned to the highest valued classes after a similar assignment of the milk from regular dairy farmers.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.



Producer-Handlers:

Handlers who distribute milk of their own production and who do not receive bulk^{mi} from dairy farmers or other producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

A base rating plan is provided. Base forming period is from October through February. Bases are applicable to deliveries for the period March through August only.*

No provision is made for authorized deductions to be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.

*In 1952 March is a base forming month and September is a base operating month.



Class III - Animal feed, butter, cheddar cheese, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, shrinkage not over two per cent of receipts of milk received from producers, cooperative associations of producers, and emergency milk, and all shrinkage on "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The Class II price for the previous delivery period plus 75 cents during May and June, \$1.15 during July through November, and 95 cents during December through April, except that in no event shall the Class I price be lower than the Class I price under the Chicago order, 70 mile zone, plus 20 cents.

Class II - Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk for last half of preceding month and first half of current month, at the following plants:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Amboy Milk Products Company	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Company	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Company	Sterling, Illinois
Carnation Company	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Company	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Company	Waverly, Iowa
United Milk Products Company	Argo Fay, Illinois

Class III - The higher of the following:

- (1) 2.4 times the average of the weekly price of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin times 3.5;
- (2) 92-score butter at Chicago less 6 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5 PLUS price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (carlots, spray and roller process, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, times 8.2, times 0.965. If f.o.b. plant prices are not available, use Chicago market prices and a "make" allowance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

(1) Class II price.

(2) Average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 3.8 per cent by adding price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 0.12 times 3.

(3) 92-score butter at Chicago times 6

PLUS

2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.8.

(4) 92-score butter at Chicago x 1.2 x 3.8.

PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, multiply by 8.2.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.25.

Class II - August through March, the higher of:

(1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content, adjusted to 3.8 per cent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.,	Salem, Indiana
Madison Milk Co.,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketing Asso.,	Orleans, Indiana

or

(2) Item (4) of "basic formula" above (butter-powder).

April through July, the higher of:

(1) Local plant price, above,

or

(2) Price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15 times 3.8
PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.2, deduct 8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.125.

Class II - August through March, 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.120.

April through July, 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.115.

Producer Price -

Butter Price Range (Cents)	Butterfat Differentials (Cents)
Less than 17.499	2
17.5 to 22.499	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(The butterfat differentials increase ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each additional increase (of 5 cents or fraction thereof in the (butter prices to:)))
87.50 to 92.499	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Over 92.5	10

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to milk received from producers at a country plant and moved directly to a plant in the marketing area or disposed of for Class I use outside the marketing area, the class prices per hundredweight should be reduced at the following rate determined by the distance the plant at which the milk is first received to the Louisville City Hall:

Mileage zone	Rate (cents per cwt.)
Not over 25	0
Over 25-35	13
Over 35-45	15
Over 45-55	17
and for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1

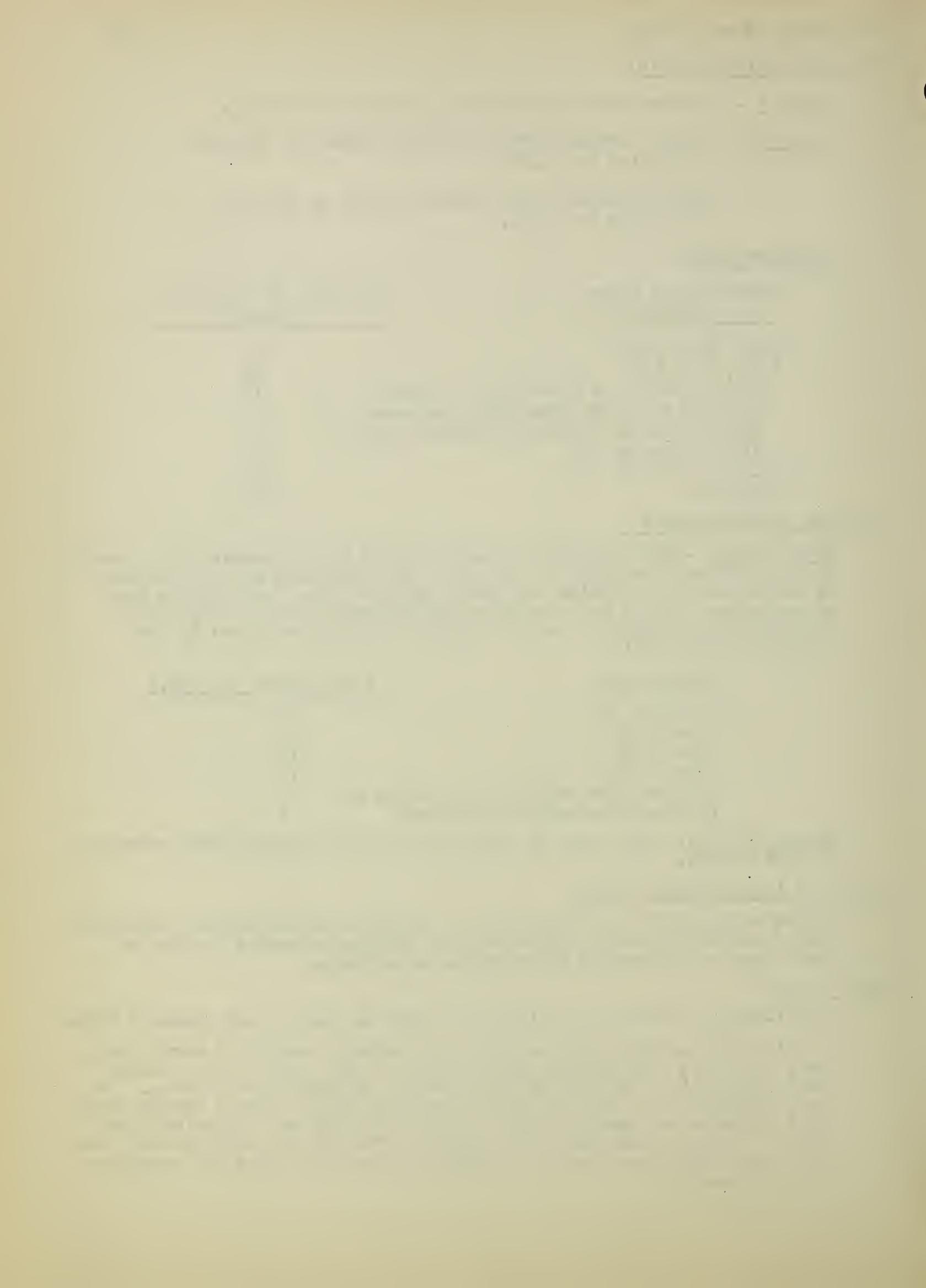
Producer Price:- Same rate as above on all milk received from producers at such plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately for each class. Upon completion of classification, the average butterfat content of each class is determined for purposes of pricing.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. On milk received from producers for the delivery period of April, May, June, and July, a deduction equivalent to 12 per cent of the average "basic formula" prices during the previous calendar year is made. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following September, October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into four equal parts and a premium established which is paid all producers for those months.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 61

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marketing Area:

Metropolitan Philadelphia except portions outside the State of Pennsylvania.

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is disposed of as fluid milk or fluid skim milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk received directly at:

- (1) Specified plants except -
 - (a) During such time as any such plant has been stopped by the Pennsylvania Department of Health from shipping fluid milk or fluid cream, or
 - (b) During any month when no milk or cream is disposed of in the marketing area from such plant, if the handler has properly notified the market administrator (and if no milk or cream has been shipped from such plant to the marketing area during the three preceding months);
- (2) A pasteurizing and bottling plant from which Class I milk is sold in the area; or
- (3) Any other plant of a handler from which milk is supplied during October, November, December, and January on 20 or more days in the month or in any other months on 5 or more days during the month to such pasteurizing and bottling plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, and flavored milk drinks (under 18 per cent butterfat), concentrated milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Milk sold to retail establishments which dispose of milk for fluid and other uses in Class I.

Class II - Milk products not in Class I, animal feed and dumped milk, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of receipts at "producer milk plants" (plants described in definition of term "producer").



Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (1) Average the four latest Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly indexes of wholesale commodity prices and divide by .5108.
- (2) Divide by 0.01776 the monthly price paid per hundredweight for 20 per cent protein mixed dairy feed, as reported by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service,
- (3) Divide by 1.0915 the monthly index of prices received for all farm products, published by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, on a 1910-14 base, and divide the result by the following:

January, February, March	0.96
April, May, June	1.00
July, August, September	1.04
October, November, December	1.00

- (4) Divide by 0.013945 the monthly price at 18 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) and divide the result by the following:

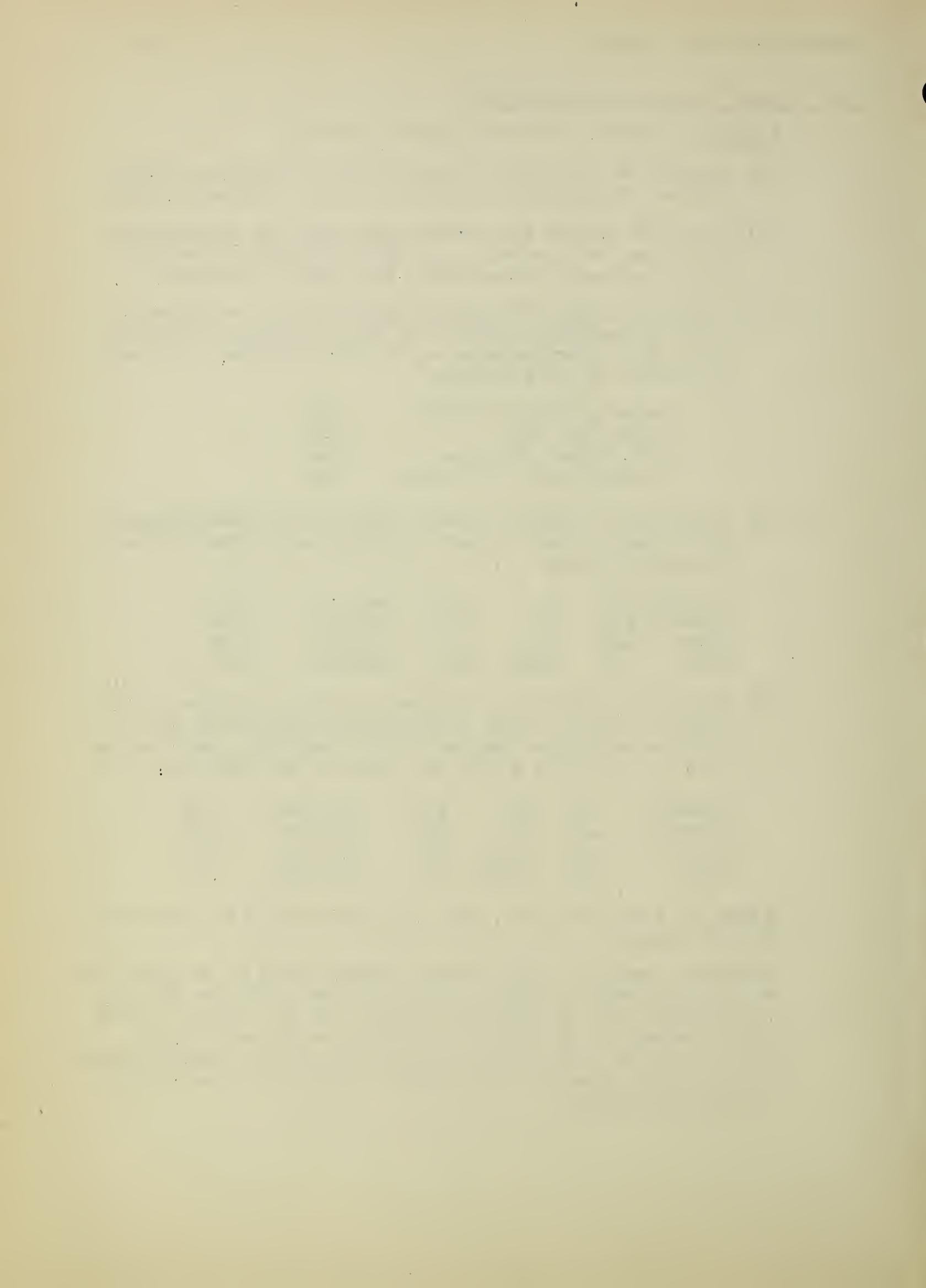
January 1.02	May .93	September 1.00
February 1.02	June .96	October 1.00
March 1.01	July .97	November 1.02
April .99	August 1.00	December 1.03

- (5) Divide by 16,640 the total Class I sales, exclusive of milk moved to plants outside of New Jersey and Delaware from which no routes are operated in the marketing area, for the previous month and divide the result by the following:

January .98	May .98	September 1.04
February .99	June .98	October 1.05
March 1.00	July .99	November 1.02
April .99	August .99	December .99

Divide the sum of (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) by 5 to obtain the "formula index."

The Class I price for each calendar quarter shall be determined by the "formula index" computed in the month preceding the quarter, in accordance with the tabulation below. If the "formula index" is not included in the tabulation, the price for the calendar quarter shall be determined by the adjacent index bracket which is the same as or nearest to the bracket equivalent to the price in the previous quarter.



Outside Purchases:

Milk or skim milk received during the months October through January may be pro rated by the receiving handler in accordance with the class use of producer milk. Handler may, if he wishes, allocate a greater proportion of outside milk to Class II. In the absence of allocation by the handler, the market administrator will allocate outside milk to Class II to the extent that handler has utilization in that class.

Milk or skim milk during the months February through September is allocated to Class II unless receiving handler does not have sufficient producer milk to cover his Class I utilization. Cream received from outside sources is allocated to Class II.

The milk or skim milk equivalent of dry milk, nonfat dry milk, condensed milk, and condensed skim milk is allocated to Class II up to the amount of Class II utilized by the handler.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as milk or skim milk to the plant of a nonhandler is Class I unless a written agreement as to other utilization is presented to the market administrator subject to verification by him. Cream disposed of to a nonhandler is Class II.

The price to be paid by handlers for Class I milk disposed of outside the marketing area shall be, as ascertained by the market administrator, such price as is being paid to farmers in the outside market for milk of equivalent use, less the applicable transportation allowance in such outside market up to 64 cents. If the market administrator is unable to determine such a price, the Class I price shall apply.

The price for Class I milk disposed of in an area under another Federal order shall be the price under the other order except for that disposed of in the New York area during the months of April through August 1952 the price shall be the Class II price (exclusive of the special butter price).

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

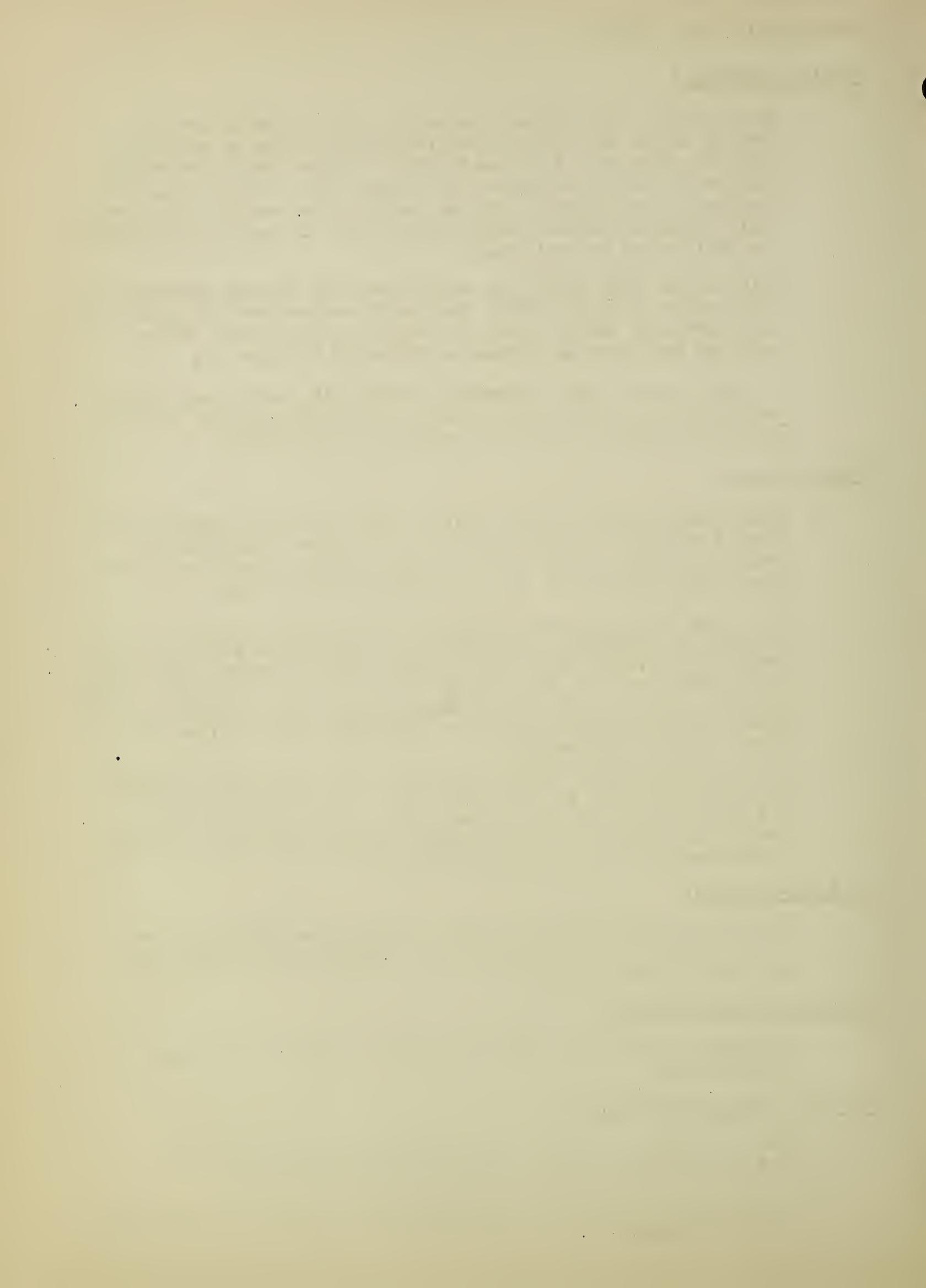
Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

The order does not require that deductions as authorized by members be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.



Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3.5 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.2.

Class I - The "basic formula" price plus \$1.10 and add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales (less interhandler transfers) are of producer receipts during the current and first preceding month. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted the "Standard utilization percentage" shown below:

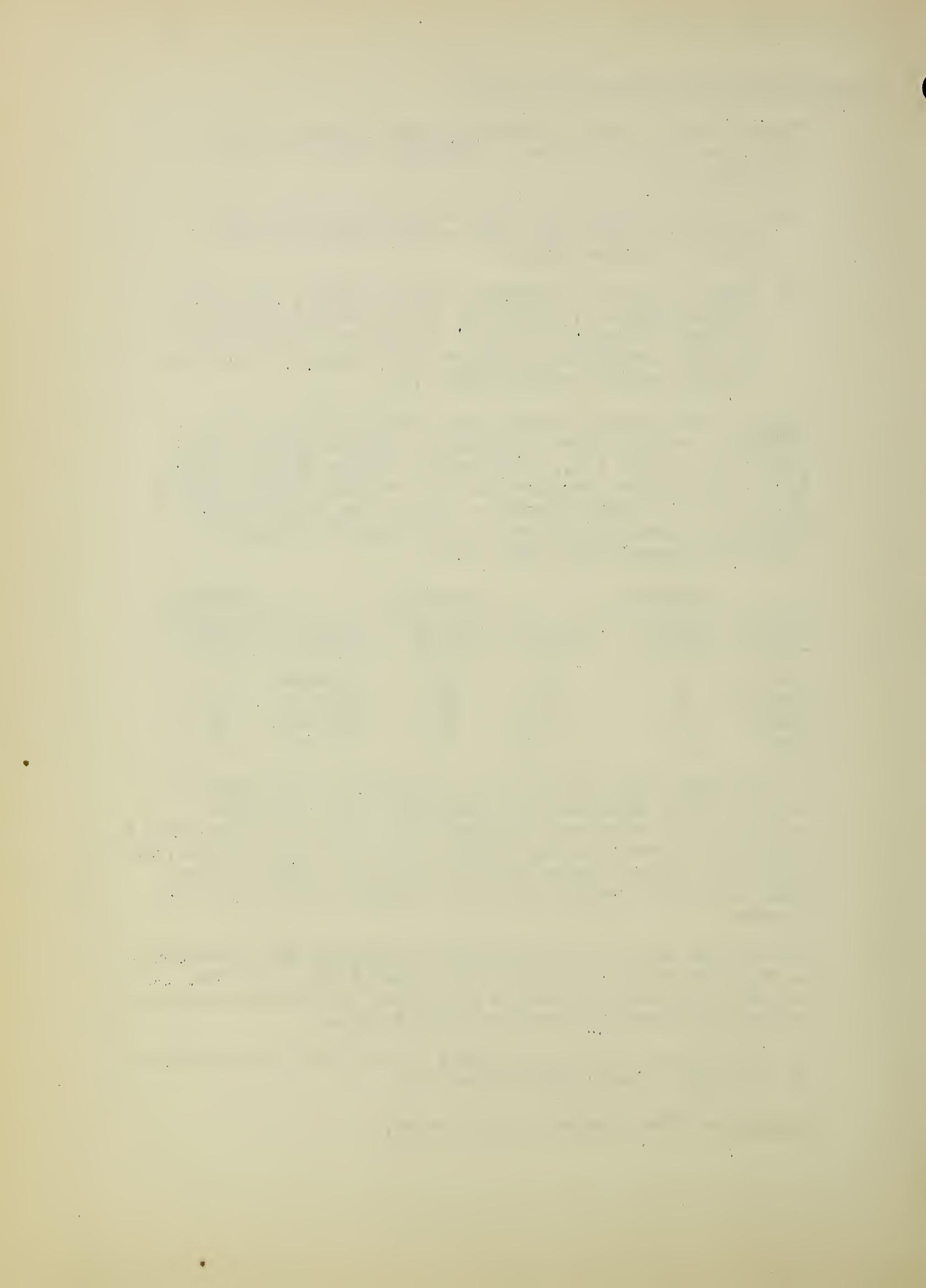
Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	81	May	65	September	71
February	79	June	59	October	77
March	76	July	61	November	82
April	72	August	66	December	83

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount October through December.

The separate values for skim milk and butterfat are determined as the respective percentage of the Class I price that the butterfat and skim milk values are of the total milk price under alternative "(2)" under "basic formula" price.

The price of skim milk or butterfat is not lower than the price of skim milk or butterfat in Class II.

Class II - Class I price minus 40 cents.



Topeka, Kansas

Marketing Area:

City of Topeka and Shawnee County, Kansas.

Handler:

Person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved for handling of milk for consumption as Grade A and from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area as Class I or Class II milk, or a plant supplying milk or cream to any agency of the United States Government located in the marketing area) or a receiving station which ships milk to an approved plant. A cooperative ~~association~~ is also a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from a pool plant to another milk plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

Person who produces milk under a dairy farm permit for the production of milk, to be disposed of as Grade A milk or which is acceptable to agencies of the United States Government for use in fluid form at institutions or bases, and whose milk is received at a pool plant or diverted by a handler who operates a pool plant or a cooperative for the account of such handler or cooperative.

Pool Plant:

An approved plant other than that of a producer-handler during any delivery period which such plant disposes of on routes as Class I or Class II a certain percent of the receipts of milk from approved dairy farmers and meets certain other requirements as specified by the order for the particular delivery period.

Classification:

Class I - Milk and skim milk disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and milk drinks, concentrated fluid milk, and all milk not accounted for as Class II or Class III.

Class II - Milk disposed of as cream, cream products (other than aerated) containing less than 18 per cent butterfat, eggnog, and cottage cheese.

Class III - Milk disposed of as butter, cheese (other than cottage cheese), evaporated and condensed milk, aerated cream products, ice cream, powdered milk, and milk used as butter starter, and disposed of for wholesale baking and candy purposes, and for livestock feed, and unaccounted-for milk not in excess of 3 per cent of total receipts (except receipts from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The Class I price provided for in Order No. 13, Greater Kansas City.

Class II - The Class I price minus 25 cents.

Class III - Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 3.8 per cent butterfat content, at the following plants:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Jensen Creamery Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Beatrice Foods Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Meyer Sanitary Milk Company,	Valley Falls, Kansas

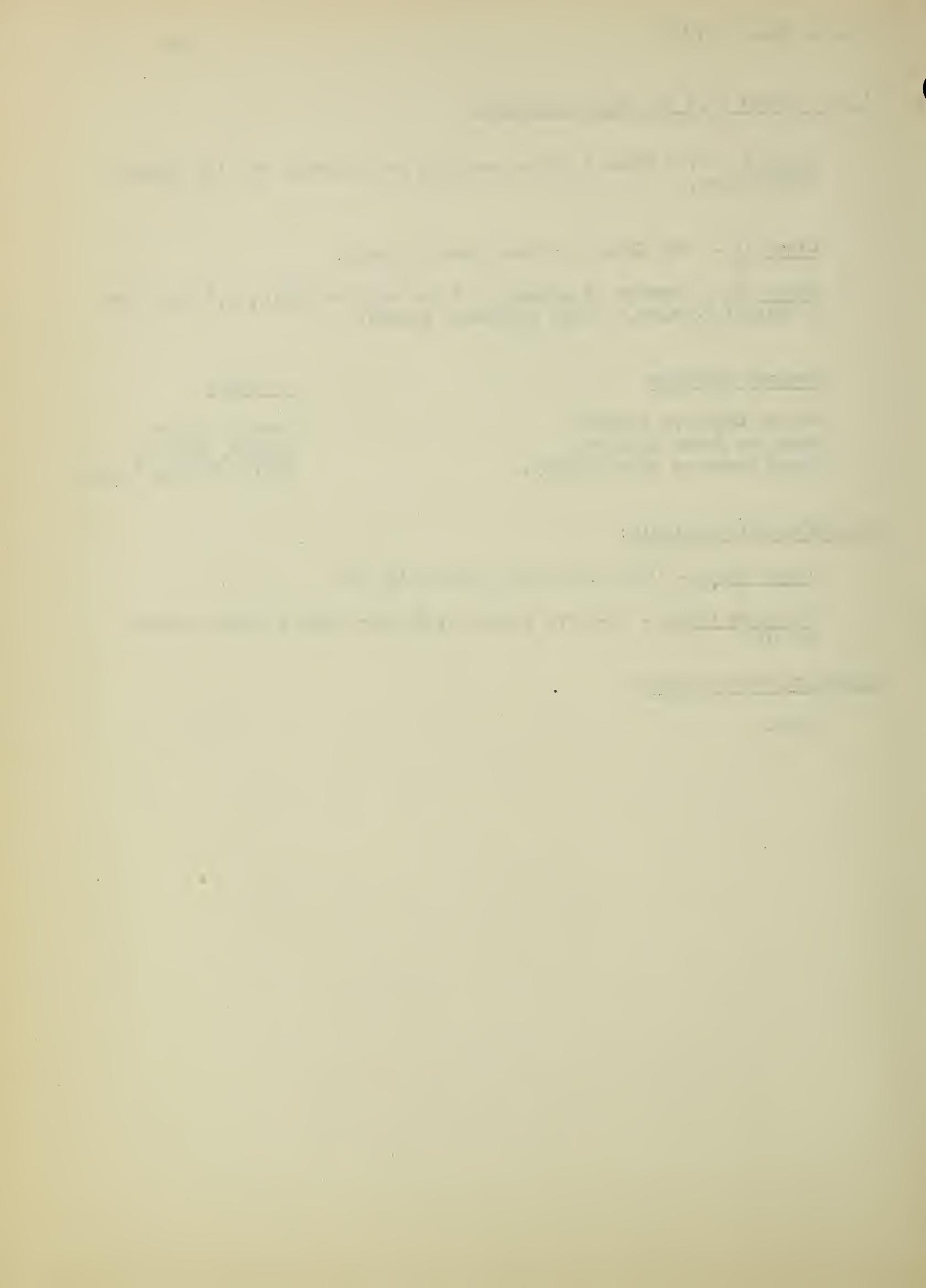
Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago plus 4 cents divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Milk in Class I is accounted for on a volume basis except that excess loss is accounted for on the milk equivalent of the butterfat in such loss. Milk in Class II and Class III is accounted for on the 3.8 per cent milk equivalent of the butterfat in such classes.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, without base rating or new producer clause. Provision is made for payments on account for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each delivery period.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred to another handler is classified as Class I milk; cream transferred to another handler is classified as Class II unless utilization in another class is agreed upon by both handlers and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk may be allocated to Class I or Class II to the extent that the quantity of milk in each such class exceeds the amount of producer milk classified in such classes, otherwise "other source" milk is allocated to Class III.

Outside Sales:

Milk and skim milk moved to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I and cream moved to an unapproved plant is classified as Class II if moved under a Grade A certificate, otherwise it is Class III. Provision is made, however, for classification in other classes if the unapproved plant is less than 100 miles from the approved plant and other specified conditions are met.

Producer-handlers:

A handler who also produces milk but does not purchase milk from other producers is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that such a handler must file periodic reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

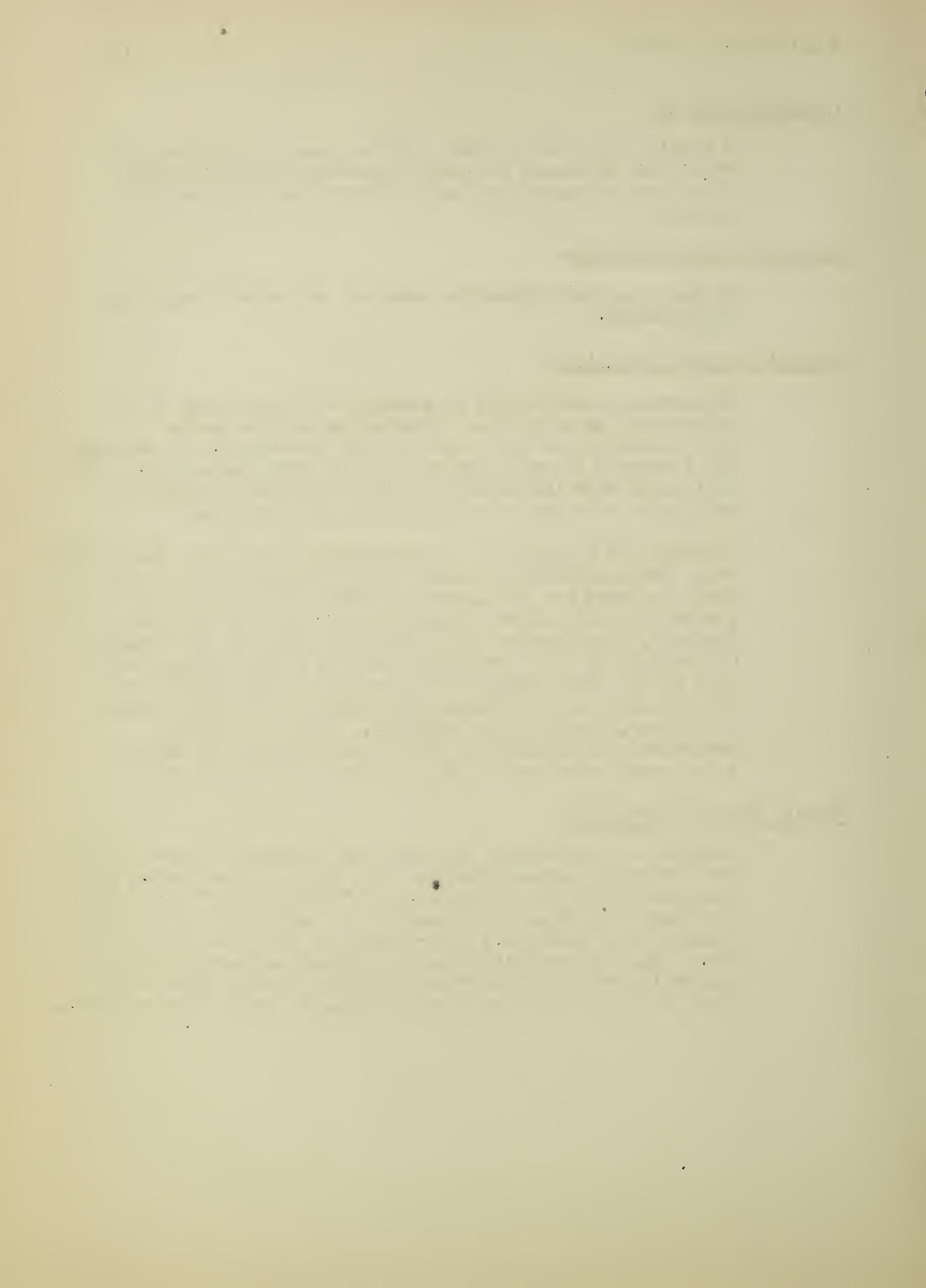
Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members. Statements are furnished to producers by handlers with each payment. The statements show the amounts of milk delivered, the payment rates and the amount and reasons for any deductions.

Deduction of 40 cents per hundredweight is made from the uniform price during April, May, June, and July of each year. These funds are used for the purpose of making a special additional payment for milk delivered during the succeeding October, November, and December. The additional payments are computed by dividing the total fund by three (to provide payment for each of the three months) and each third is divided by the total deliveries of producer milk during each of the months of October, November, and December. This is a plan to accentuate the seasonality of producer returns and thereby to encourage more even production throughout the year.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers are required to pay into the producer settlement fund the difference between the Class III price and the value, in accordance with its utilization, of "other source" milk used for Class I or Class II purposes and of milk in excess of milk received from producers, other handlers, and "other source" milk. The payment with respect to "other source" milk is not required on "other source" milk which is used in Class I and Class II only to the extent that producer milk is not available.



(1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0,
PLUS
price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June - \$1.70; all other months - \$1.90. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) The price is subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of gross volume of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage as follows:

Month for which price applies	Percent	Month	Percent	Month	Percent
January	110	May	124	September	127
February	114	June	127	October	116
March	118	July	132	November	108
April	120	August	131	December	107

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment. For each such minus percentage in excess of 2 the Class I price is increased 3 cents in January, February, March, July, August; 2 cents in April, May, and June; 4 cents in September through December each plus percentage in excess of 2 the Class I price is decreased 3 cents in January, February, March, July, August; 4 cents in April, May, June; 2 cents in September, October, November, and December. Such adjustment cannot exceed 50 cents.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy	Morman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. It is the highest of the following, computed for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago order for list),
- (2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin; divide the sum by 7, multiply by 1.3, multiply by 3.5.
- (3) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for any day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 75.2 cents.

Class I and Class II Prices - "Basic formula" price plus fixed differentials:

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
(cents per hundredweight)		
May-June	56	40
July-Nov.	106	70
Dec.-Apr.	76	50

And plus or minus a "supply-demand" adjustment based on sales and receipts in the Chicago market. (See Chicago summary for details).

Class III Price - The higher of:

- (1) Average price paid for the current month, for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants:

Kraft Foods, Inc.,	Hartford, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Co.,	West Bend, Wisconsin

Classification:

Class I - Milk (including milk frozen), skim milk, buttermilk, yoghurt, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream mixtures, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, livestock feed, bulk sales to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, inventory variations, shrinkage of producer milk up to three per cent of volume in Class II products, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 per cent butterfat.
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 4.
- (3) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.8, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 67 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.65 provided that the price during April, May, and June shall not be higher than in March and that the price during October, November, December, and January shall not be lower than in September.

Class II - The butter-powder formula (Item (3) of "basic formula"), except for a "make" allowance of 80 cents in lieu of 67 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.30.

(3) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.5.

(4) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants:

Kraft Cheese Company,	Clare, Michigan
Fairmont Foods Company,	Bad Axe, Michigan
Carnation Milk Company,	Sheridan, Michigan
Grand Ledge Milk Company,	Grand Ledge, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.35.

The Class I price is subject to a supply-demand adjustment computed from the percentage which total receipts of producer milk are of Class I utilization in the second and third months preceding the delivery month. A price adjustment is made whenever such utilization percentage differs by specified amounts from the average percentages of the two corresponding months in the following table:

January - 122.5	May - 159.3	September - 140.6
February - 126.5	June - 167.5	October - 131.0
March - 134.1	July - 149.8	November - 123.4
April - 144.3	August - 145.5	December - 125.9

The adjustment is 15 cents (plus or minus) if the current utilization percentage varies from those tabulated by 7.5 per cent or more and an additional 15 cent adjustment is made for each 5 per cent additional variation, provided that any adjustment in a given month shall not be in an opposite direction to that in the previous month unless utilization varies by an additional 0.5 percentage point.

Class II - The higher of the following for the current month except that for the months of May, June, and July milk made into butter and nonfat dry milk solids is priced at (1) below after substitution of a 67-cent deduct for the 62.6-cent deduct.

(1) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, times 3.5, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 62.6 cents.

(2) Local plant price - alternative "(4)" of "basic formula."

Class II - The higher of:

(1) Average price paid for 3.5 per cent milk for last half of preceding month and first half of current month at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Products Co.,	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Sterling, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Morrison, Illinois
United Milk Products Co.,	Argo Fay, Illinois

(2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago during the delivery period, times 6, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.5.

(3) The Class III price.

Class III - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for current month less 6 cents, times 4.2, plus price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 6-1/2 cents, times 8.2, times 0.965. (If plant prices are not published, use Chicago terminal market prices and deduct 8-1/2 cents "make" allowance.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.14.

Class II price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Class III price - Chicago 92-score butter less 6 cents times 0.12.

Producer price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago less 3 cents times 1.2, times 4.0, plus the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times 0.96.

(3) Average prices paid for ungraded 4.0 per cent milk at the following plants:

Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas
 The Borden Company, Mount Pleasant, Texas
 Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

Class I - For the months of April, May, and June, add to the basic formula" price \$2.00 per hundredweight and for all other months \$2.20 per hundredweight, subject to a supply-demand adjustment, not to exceed 50 cents, computed from a net utilization percentage, i. e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I milk during the second and third preceding months. For each percentage point that the net utilization percentage is less than the minimum listed below the price shall be increased 2.5 cents and for each percentage point that the net utilization percentage is above the maximum listed below the price shall be decreased 2.5 cents.

2-month period	Percentages		Month in which adjustment applies
	Minimum	Maximum	
January and February	108	118	April
February and March	112	122	May
March and April	115	125	June
April and May	120	130	July
May and June	125	135	August
June and July	120	130	September
July and August	115	125	October
August and September	107	117	November
September and October	100	110	December
October and November	100	110	January
November and December	102	112	February
December and January	105	115	March

(2) Except for the foregoing supply-demand adjustment, the Class I price for October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and during April, May, and June shall not be more than that for the preceding month.

Class II - The price computed under option (3) of the "basic formula" for April, May, and June and the higher of options (2) and (3) of the "basic formula" for all other months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.125.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.120.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the average butterfat content of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, or cream is Class I if transferred to a producer-handler and is also Class I if transferred or diverted to an approved plant unless: Class II utilization is indicated in writing; the receiving handler has utilization in Class II of an equivalent amount of the product; and classification as Class II does not decrease the total volume of producer milk assigned to Class I in the two plants provided that skim milk and butterfat from ungraded sources transferred for manufacturing purposes does not get classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted first from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Milk and skim milk (and cream under Grade A certification) is Class I if transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant more than 200 miles distant. Cream so transferred without Grade A certification is Class II. Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant less than 200 miles distant is Class I unless Class II utilization is proven to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 49

San Antonio, Texas

Marketing Area:

All territory within Bexar County, Texas.

Handler:

An operator of an approved plant, i. e., any milk plant, approved by an appropriate health authority for processing Grade A milk and from which Class I milk is delivered into the marketing area or which is supplying Class I milk to Federal institutions within the marketing area.

Producer:

A person other than a producer-handler who produces Grade A milk under a permit or rating issued by an appropriate health authority or is acceptable to an agency of the Federal government for fluid consumption which milk is received directly at an approved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, mixtures (except eggnog, bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk and all other skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for in Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts, shrinkage of "other source" milk, and inventory variation of Class I products.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Price is computed in accordance with the following formula:

- (1) Divide the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index for all commodities by the average of such index for the years 1948-1950 and multiply by 100.
- (2) Divide by 3.586 the average of the three latest monthly indexes of retail sales of nondurable goods (Department of Business of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas).
- (3) Compute a labor-feed index as follows:

- (a) Divide by 0.0485 the daily farm wage rate without board or room for Texas (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.3.
- (b) Divide by 0.03971 the average price paid per hundred-weight for all mixed dairy feed in Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.7.
- (c) Add (a) and (b) together.
- (4) Add (1), (2), (3) together, divide by 3, round to nearest one-tenth.
- (5) Multiply the result of (4) by \$5.99 and divide by 100.
- (6) Adjust the result of (5) so that it does not exceed the 18-condensery pay price adjusted to 4.0% (see Chicago summary) by less than \$2.00 or more than \$3.00.
- (7) Compute a utilization percentage (total pounds of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months divided into producer receipts for the same period rounded to nearest whole percent) and add to (6) 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 100 and subtract 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 110 except that such addition or subtraction cannot exceed 60 cents. The resulting amount rounded to nearest full cent is the Class I price.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the month 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) for the month, minus 5 cents multiplied by 8.16.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 0.125.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for current month times 0.120.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago during the month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from an approved plant in the form of bulk milk, skim milk or cream is classified as Class I if (1) transferred to a producer handler; or (2) transferred to the approved plant of another handler unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and in such event the amount of skim milk or butterfat transferred cannot exceed Class II utilization of skim milk or butterfat in the plant of the transferee handler and classification as Class II milk must permit maximum allocation of producer milk to Class I utilization.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class III.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I if moved in the form of bulk milk, skim milk or cream unless the handler claims Class II utilization and the operator of the unapproved plants maintains adequate records and to the extent the Class I utilization of skim milk and butterfat at such plant is less than the skim milk and butterfat so transferred plus receipts from its regular dairy farmers as determined by the market administrator.

Producer-handler:

A person who produces milk and operates an approved plant, but who receives no milk from producers is exempt from the pricing provisions of the Order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on all milk from producers, and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made on or before the last day of each month to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order except for reports. Also, for that proportion of milk the handler disposes of Class I milk under this order, he must pay into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order (subject to a deduction of 60 cents per hundredweight if the approved plant of such handler is located in the North Texas marketing area, Order No. 43).

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Amendment No. 6

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11043	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
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SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/1/51	Amendment No. 1

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 3845	5/1/52	Amendment No. 2

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order

MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 29

16 FR 5037	5/30/51	Order
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TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10

OMAHA -- ORDER NO. 35

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3

CHICAGO -- ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7

NEW ORLEANS -- ORDER NO. 42

17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended
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NORTH TEXAS -- ORDER NO. 43

16 FR 8420	8/23/51	Order
17 FR 3817	4/30/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 4287	5/10/52	Order suspending certain provisions

QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Amendment No. 6

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49

17 FR 3013	4/8/52	Order
17 FR 5934	7/2/52	Correction

DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
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CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/3/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions

TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended
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NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 12607	12/14/51	Order

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

17 FR 3869	5/2/52	Order, as amended
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KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4

ROCKFORD--FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
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